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MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

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NO. 33

Northrop Aviation
Workers Attend A
Mass Meeting.

UAW WINNING AVIATION

Glenn Martin Workers Flock Into Union

(Special to the United Automobile Worker)

Baltimore.—Recent days have witnessed swift and substantial progress in the UAW drive to unionize the Glenn L. Martin Co. Aviation plant here.

Bearing witness to this progress is the fact that the company management has agreed to confer with union representatives.

Flock to UAW

Despite the fact that the company is frantically attempting to get a fake majority through petitions for its "independent" union, it is of no avail as the tide is definitely swinging toward the UAW as "company union" men are coming over.

The UAW is demanding the following from the firm: sole bargaining rights, 65 cents minimum, 12 cents an hour flat increases for higher categories of workers, reduction of hours to 30 before layoff and the shop steward system.

Election Probable

The UAW may find it necessary to call for an NLRB election in the plant. Charges have already been filed with the labor board by the UAW exposing the "independent union" as being under company domination. Desperately the firm is resorting to all types of illegal activities and intimidation to break the spirit of the workers.

1500 Join UAW

Workers are wearing UAW buttons in the plant and CIO stickers are being plastered all over the plant and the planes.

Workers who were misled into joining the company union are actually demanding refunds of dues. Company stooges are attempting to parade around with UAW application cards asking \$6.00 to join, but even this ruse has failed.

Of the 2,000 workers in the Glenn Martin plant over 1,500 have already become members of the union. Daily this figure becomes larger.

Vote Labor!



Workers at the Northrop Aircraft Corp. plant at El Segundo, California went out on strike Sept. 2. Officials of the company threaten to close the plant indefinitely, but the workers, members of local 229, remain firm in their demands. Photo above shows C. Hollingshead, President of the local speaking to a group of pickets. Photo at the right shows the picket line before the plant. The boys mean what they say. (Acme Photos)

'Labor Wants Justice' 'Just Begun to Fight', Says Martin; Urges Labor Vote

"I was agreeably surprised to find," said President Homer Martin in his Labor Day address at Belle Isle Park, Detroit, "that our numbers had so increased that even a special police escort couldn't get us through the crowd."

"We are today celebrating the first Labor Day in which the automobile workers of the city of Detroit have taken a prominent part. We in the mass production industries are today celebrating Labor Day as we have never done before."

Praises Frank X. Martel

I'm proud to be here today on the platform with Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, and other representatives of the Federation of Labor here in Detroit and Wayne County, especially since it was Brother Martel who fought in the American Federation of Labor the first real battles for industrial unionism for the automobile workers of America.

Labor Only Demands Its Due

"We ask nothing for Labor except that to which Labor is entitled. We ask nothing for Labor except that which is good for the whole nation. Those who have defended special privilege, those who have sought for a few the favors and privileges and wealth of the nation have all but destroyed everything decent in America."

The new labor movement in the nation today, said President Martin will strike unmercifully at exploitation and injustice for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States.

Worker, Farmer Must Unite

"We are not neglecting, my friends, to remember that all across America the farmers of this country are becoming convinced that they are the natural

allies of Labor, that those who own the farms and till the farms and work and produce, like Labor, have been chiseled by the chisellers, and their heritage has been destroyed by those who are able to manipulate the finance and power of the nation. On this great Labor Day we turn to our brothers and sisters on the farm and say to them, "We propose to you that workers and farmers shall march together, fight together, vote together for a better nation."

"The only thing in America that the reactionaries and Tories and the economic royalists fear is when Americans get ready to build their own organizations. That's what they fear; that's when they fear."

Just Begun To Fight!

"We close by saying to you that Labor has just begun to fight! Labor has just started to march! Labor is just beginning to wake up; this giant is now coming to life. . . . Our task ahead is to build for better things for more Americans! Our job is to clean up the swamps, dredge the streams, plow the prairies of a new social and economic set-up in this country that will bring justice to all the people."



Douglas Bluff Fails; Strikers Undaunted

Los Angeles.—Bluffs of the Douglas Aircraft corporation, diehard anti-union employer, failed this week to break a strike in one of its plants or to hinder organization in a second.

The statement of Donald W. Douglas, president of the corporation, that he had closed the Northrop aircraft plant, a subsidiary, and that it "no longer exists as an industrial entity" was viewed by UAW strikers as an empty threat.

More than 200 pickets continued to march in front of the plant after Douglas issued the statement.

At the firm's Santa Monica plant, 4,000 circulars warning workers against a strike attempt were distributed by the Aircraft Workers union, an "independent" union of plant employees.

Headed "Warning", the circular demagogically attacked the UAW as "violent" and "destructive" because of its militancy and unwillingness to accept without a murmur the highly unsatisfactory conditions decreed by the management.

Readers were invited to attend a meeting of "independents" at 11:45 a. m. on the vacant lot across the street from the plant's main clock house.

Needless to say, the workers saw through this scheme of so-called independents who were merely acting as stooges for the bosses.

LOCAL 240 UAW

Local 240, DSR unit of the UAW, will hold a special meeting Sept. 17 at 8 p. m. in Northern high school to discuss ways and means of transferring its members into Local 167 of the Transport Workers union.

Local 167, although only a week old, marched proudly on Labor Day under a CIO banner and received the enthusiastic applause of Detroit citizens who were spectators.

The idea of one big union under the CIO is catching on among DSR men in all phases of activity. The definite advantages of belonging to a union which can provide unlimited support and legal and other facilities are becoming apparent to an ever growing number of the department's employees.

President Martin's article analyzing the major achievements of the second annual convention, which was announced to appear this week has had to be postponed. This important article will appear next week.

Women Respond to Union Bid

It was most gratifying to witness the response of the members of the Women's Auxiliaries of the UAW to the invitation extended by the International that they attend as guests of the UAW Convention. The turnout exceeded all expectations. Every auto center in the country was represented. Telegrams came pouring in from some of the organizations that were just new and couldn't undertake sending a delegation this year.

Approximately 300 women participated in the meeting which took place on Sunday afternoon, August 22nd. The meeting was opened by Eve Stone who was in charge as organizer of the demonstration. Sister Stone dealt with the splendid work done by the Auxiliaries throughout the country and indicated that the problem of building a national organization of the Auxiliaries was one of the major and immediate aims of the union and the Auxiliaries. She emphasized the great potentialities of the movement and its significance for organized labor.

The chair was then turned over to the President of the Milwaukee Auxiliary, Sister Evelyn McGinnis, who presided and greeted the women in the name of her Auxiliary.

The Auxiliaries felt proud indeed to have with them as their guest and speaker, President Homer Martin, who extended the greetings of the International Union. Brother Martin praised the role the women have played in the strike struggles in auto and pledged the aid and cooperation of the International Union in the building of the Auxiliaries. Homer Martin stressed the importance of these Auxiliaries working and functioning in close cooperation and under the guidance and leadership of the International Union.

Greetings were extended from every Auxiliary present and reflected more than anything else how firmly rooted our Auxiliaries have become in the work and struggles of the automobile workers.

Form Colorful Parade

The climax was reached on Monday afternoon, when these several hundred women, clad in white, wearing breast-bands bearing the inscription "Women's Auxiliary—UAWA" carried placards emphasizing the key issues in the union and the Auxiliaries. The march into the convention hall was very colorful and effective. It impressed the union men as nothing else could, with the result that many union delegations went home determined to cooperate and build such organizations in their own localities. If this demonstration accomplished nothing more, it fulfilled the very purpose for which it was planned.

Sister Evelyn McGinnis addressed the Convention bringing greetings of the Women's Auxiliaries and pledging cooperation and support in the future battles that come.

The proceedings within the Convention afforded these women an opportunity to understand the issues before the union, to realize the great task facing our giant International today. Most of the issues revolved around the question of strikes, authority, responsibility and union consolidation. In spite of the differences that existed, the issues stood out in bold relief. The seriousness of the situation impressed these women

with a similar need for national coordination of the Auxiliaries and the intensification of our work so that new members may be drawn into activity in the Auxiliary.

The resolution adopted at the convention, which was printed in the last issue of the Auto Worker, is an indication of the position of the International Union and is the best guarantee that the necessary support will be had in the building of the Auxiliaries through the local unions and the International as well.

The Convention provided a liberal education for those who witnessed its proceedings and helped crystallize a leadership among the women who visited as well as those who participated as delegates. It is this kind of training that really inspired the hundreds of women to do better and more effective work in the future. It gave them an idea of the complexity of the problems and forced them to give expression to the ideas they hold on these vital questions. It is here that the principles of unionism unfolded themselves before the membership and inspired them to carry on and perfect their organizations.

The coming months will witness a new spirit and life in the Auxiliary movement. New activities will be undertaken and new gains will be made. Last but not least, we shall so perfect our organization so that we can meet the issue—Ford is next.

Morton Tries Closing Dodge

Muskegon, Mich. — The United Automobile Workers strike for collective bargaining at the Morton Manufacturing company here, which is now in its fourth week, has entered a new phase.

In an effort to stampede the older workers out of the union and back to work, the company sent each employee a letter explaining that it was closing its plant "indefinitely," but at the same time was careful to state—in the same letter—that when the "majority" wants to return to work, it will be welcomed without discrimination.

The scheme is obvious. It is being met by redoubled vigor on the part of the strikers. When this attempt to break the morale of his workers falls through, it will be interesting to see what Morton will do.

Employees at the new stove plant of the Norge company are flocking into the union. More than 100 workers signed up on one day alone—Wednesday, Sept. 9. At present rate of advance the Norge Organizing committee of Local 87 expects to have the stove plant organization completed in the next two or three weeks.

The CWC foundry men have been granted a charter which will be presented to them next week at an organization rally.

Plan CIO Body for Boston

Boston.—Representatives from 14 national and international unions met Thursday, Aug. 26, in answer to a call issued by Mike Widman, Jr., regional director of the CIO in New England, to combat the warfare waged by the State Federation of Labor against the CIO.

After discussion a committee of 10 was elected, composed of Salerno, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Blumberg Textile Workers; Sidney Jonas, United Automobile Workers; Matthew Campbell, Radio and Electrical Workers; Dan Boyne, Leather Workers; Powers Hargood, Shoe Workers; Robert Mills, National Maritime Union; Martin Walsh, Steel Workers; Camio, Rubber Workers; and Boynick, Newspaper Guild.

The 11th place on the committee was left open, to be filled later. The committee was authorized to work on plans for the calling of a state and city convention to organize a city and a state council of the CIO.

The committee was scheduled to meet Thursday, Sept. 2, at Hotel Bradford under the chairmanship of Mike Widman, Jr., and fully outline the arrangements for these conventions.



Three members of the Pontiac Women's Auxiliary shown on their return to convention at Milwaukee. The three are Gladys Yeaman, Emma Streeter and Beth Wolff. The Pontiac local had ten members at the convention and their story it was a liberal education.

Mrs. Jack Kennedy, and Family wish to say to Mr. Homer Martin, our great president and leader, and all International officers, all international office girls, the General Executive board, the UAWA band and minute men, Locals, the Women's Auxiliaries, Port Huron and Toledo locals, Dairy Workers local, also the American Federation of Labor, Detroit Wayne County and all who read the Auto Worker, thanks from the depths of our hearts for all services and kindness during the illness and death of our loved one.

We well know what he gave of himself for the great cause "Labor", which he loved more than himself. It is a great comfort to know the consideration shown him at those times by his beloved fellow workers and friends.

We stand ready at any time to help in our cause to further the great work.

There may be some local members and friends who did not receive acknowledgement cards as some of the cards were lost. We wish to take this way of thanking you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. J. Kennedy

Leonard Kennedy

Victor Kennedy



Max Osnos of Sam's Cut Rate is shown above presenting the key of a new Plymouth to J. Perry, 2588 Beniteau avenue, member of Local 306. This was one of three cars given away by Sam's Cut Rate Sept. 1, 2 and 3 following a series of picnics held by 25 Detroit locals at Eastwood Park in August.

NOTICE

UAW locals in Detroit desiring to rent a hall for meetings or social activities may be accommodated if they will call Local 157 at CA. 2533. Located at 31 Sproat street, 157 quarters include two large assembly rooms and a good dance floor. A public address system will soon be installed.

Vote Labor!

Muncie Breaks

Muncie, Ind. — The agreement between the Automobile Workers and the Circuit court and the Muncie court which enabled it to return to work in the Acme-Lees division, several corporation attorneys carry out the terms of the contempt of court at the Muncie court.

"We have done our best to settle the case," said a peaceful Muncie national Representative, Davis, "but it seems the pany does not want to carry out the terms of the agreement."

"We will continue to fight our difference the way and anything we can only be a management matter."

The agreement was ratified by the UAW members, who had 10 dissenting votes. The had been proposed by Guthrie, who was on the corporation's temporary restraining order damages.

Muncie women's Day celebration in the city was the CIO and A. W. O. members in a meeting through the city to call the UAW to the UAW.

The UAW will participate in the UAW members from Anderson, Richmond, New York, Portland and Muncie.

UAW Toledo. The UAW is gaining at the Toledo plant. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Separate pickets NLRB for the Toledo plant. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Other pickets. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Polishing. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Other pickets. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Other pickets. The Toledo plant is now in the hands of the UAW.

Columbus Firm Faces NLRB

Columbus, Ind.—Building up a strong case against the management of the Cummins Diesel Motor company and its company union, the United Automobile Workers will go to bat this month before the National Labor Relations board which charges Cummins Diesel with breaking practically every clause in the Wagner act.

The UAW in a previous action secured the reinstatement of all but three of 60 employees discharged for union activity. At that time the labor board issued an ultimatum to the management to sever relations with the company sponsored union and requested that notices be posted to that effect for 30 days.

The company, however, thinking it was larger than the labor board, ignored the decision and brought on the pending case.

The company union, under the guidance of Lew Sharpneck, local attorney, applied for a charter with the secretary of state of Indiana, but found that the UAW had blocked this move.

Attorney Sharpneck and the officers of the company union now deny any attempt of theirs to charter the pet union. But the UAW had definite proof that efforts were made to secure a charter.

The Cummins Diesel local is an entirely self-organized union. The employees banded together and applied for a charter without the assistance of an organizer—an excellent example of the self-organization that is going on throughout the country today.

It was not until several weeks ago that a call was sent out for a UAW organizer. In response to the call, International Representative Ralph Riddle was stationed in Columbus.

Noblitt Sparks Is Next For UAW

Noblitt Sparks industries are located in plants at Greenwood, Franklin, Columbus and Seymour. An active drive is being carried on in these centers and employees are signing up in the UAW every day.

Rank discrimination is practiced against the workers by forcing them to sign individual agreements with the company denying them seniority rights above three months regardless of how long they have been employed at the plant. At the end of three months' continuous employment, the workers are fired and automatically rehired, thus preventing them from acquiring any accumulative seniority above three months.

Wages in all of these plants are extremely low. All competitors in this line, with the exception of Noblitt Sparks, have signed UAW contracts. With the present determination of the workers, NS will be the next to sign on the dotted line.

FOR 100% UNION TOWN

Due to the pioneer efforts of the UAW in starting organization in Columbus, Joseph Persily, regional director of the CIO in Indiana, is placing a full time organizer in the city to help in the drive to



Auto workers on the march in the Labor Day parade.

Photo above shows Ford workers masked to protect themselves from Ford's infamous servicemen. Photo below shows auto workers in the line of march, fully conscious that they have agreements with their employers, and a strong organization back of them.

DETROIT'S LABOR SLATE

By JOEL SEIDMAN

(Reprinted with permission from The Nation.)

In this proletarian, union-conscious city labor has a real chance to nominate its candidates in the non-partisan primary to be held on October 5, and to put them in office in the final election on November 2. Indeed, the United Automobile Workers alone may achieve some political success. Already that vigorous union has 200,000 members in Detroit, with 100,000 auto workers yet to be enrolled. In a city with a population of 1,700,000, 300,000 auto workers and their families are easily a majority.

Patrick H. O'Brien, a liberal Democratic lawyer with a good labor record in the labor candidate for mayor. O'Brien worked in the copper mines for several years, then taught school, and

make Columbus a 100 per cent union town.

Last week the UAW called a meeting for all employees of the Handle and Tool company and signed up 75 per cent of the plant. On the second meeting, the total went up to 90 per cent.

The union drive has now extended to Monney's Tannery and the Wadley Packing company, from which a substantial percentage have signed up already.

finally practiced law. Elected to the bench in 1911, he won attention by dissolving an injunction that had been issued against striking copper miners. The injunction forbade picketing, and O'Brien dissolved it on the ground that the constitutional rights of the miners had been impaired. He hopes to obtain the support of the local Democratic Party, or a part of it, in addition to that of the CIO.

The seventeen-point platform that has been drawn up and tentatively adopted is a progressive one. Perhaps the most sweeping plank proposes that public utilities be municipal owned, as the street railways have been since 1922. Other planks provide for labor representation on all commissions, the forty-hour week for city employees, advancement on a seniority basis, and hours and wages for city workers similar to those prevailing for the same classifications in private business. The police are to be used to protect the people, not to evict or intimidate them or to break strikes. An adequate welfare budget is to be established and overcrowding in classrooms eliminated. Health facilities are to be expanded and free medical service into be provided to those unable to pay. Sweatshop conditions are to be abolished.

Lower taxation for the low wage-earner is promised, together with increased and enforced taxation of the wealthy. This is of

particular importance in a state that since 1933 has had a 3 per cent sales tax, even food. On the issue of housing which is vital just now in Detroit, the platform pledges an adequate program to include the abolition of city slums and the establishment of a municipal housing project.

The automobile workers have already learned that friends of labor are not always to be trusted after they attain political office, even when they hail from labor's ranks. The union members learned this last March when they staged their great protest demonstration in Cadillac Square, in the heart of Detroit. When they asked for a permit to demonstrate there, every member of the Detroit Common Council voted in the negative, including Robert G. Ewald, president of the bricklayer's union, who had been elected two years before with the backing of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor. Not until the auto workers announced that they would demonstrate in Cadillac Square, permit or not permit did the city councilmen vote grudging assent.

Ewald, for this and similar reasons, is not precisely popular among the auto workers. The district council of the United Automobile Workers, with Ewald in mind voted not to support any member of the present council for reelection. When the Building Trades Council withdrew its sup-

(Continued on Page 11)

75,000 in Labor Fete

The weather, the AFL and the CIO worked together to bring about the biggest and most impressive demonstration of labor solidarity ever seen on Labor Day in Detroit. It was the first parade here in 21 years and it was one to be long remembered.

Estimates of the number marching varied all the way from around 7,000 by the Detroit News to 75,000 by the Detroit Times.

Pact Clears Toledo Air

Toledo.—An agreement granting the United Automobile Workers sole bargaining agency for employees of the Spicer Manufacturing corporation erased a blot on the industrial landscape here this week.

The contract, which was ratified at a meeting of the Spicer unit of Local 12 Thursday night, also provides for a five-cent blanket increase, as of Jan. 1, 1938, and a three-cent bonus for night work.

Last week UAW members were placed in the position of not being able to carry out the contract which they had signed because company employees who claimed themselves members of the MESA out consulting Local 12.

irresponsibly called a strike without this violation of the rights of the UAW, the duly elected representatives and regulations of the tentative of the employees under NLRB, made it impossible for Local 12 to executive its part in the existing contract.

Negotiations were started immediately and at their conclusion it was the opinion of the executive shop committee that the agreement reached will prevent a recurrence of such a situation.

Hold Largest Labor Parade

Connersville, Ind., — Indiana's fourth industrial city witnessed its largest parade Sunday when its four UAW locals, in conjunction with District Council 6, staged a mammoth pre-Labor Day celebration.

UAW delegates from Norwood, Ohio, Pontiac, and Milwaukee joined in to help form a parade which was over four miles long. Adding color to the parade were several bands, a file and drum corps, local flags and banners and union caps. Several of the Women's auxiliaries were uniformed in white.

A large audience braved chilly weather at the fairgrounds to hear Vice-president R. J. Thomas, executive board member Russell J. Merrill, and International Representatives James R. Poland and Elmer Davis talk on principles of the UAW and its part in labor's onward marching army.

Sunday's celebration was also the occasion of the meeting of District Council, which represents 34 UAW locals in western Ohio, Indiana and eastern Illinois.

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MEMBERSHIP

HOMER MARTIN, Pres. and Editor WM. MUNGER, Mgr. Editor

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Who Gets The Money?

Mr. Sloan, Board Chairman of General Motors, in an interview on July 28, said that increased wages would be reflected in an increase of automobile prices. On August 5, General Motors announced an increase in prices. Mr. Sloan's statement misinforms and misleads the public into believing that increased wages justify higher prices.

If Mr. Sloan were candid, he would also reveal the fact that the labor cost of an automobile amounts only to 9.1 per cent of its total cost.

He did not tell the public that the net profit made by the entire automobile industry in 1936 amounted to the astounding sum of 24.6 per cent on a vastly inflated and fictitious capital structure. He did not say, but it is a fact, that about 80 per cent of the so-called capital investment in the automobile industry is not investment made by the promoters and stockholders but is in fact a reinvestment of excessively high net profits.

Mr. Sloan knows but did not say that these profits were made by operating on low labor costs and selling automobiles for high prices. He neglected to say that salaries and bonuses of \$1,070,000 paid to himself and one other General Motors executive out of profits in 1936 is not fair to labor or to the consuming public when the low income of millions of workers, farmers, small business and professional groups are taken into account.

Merle D. Vincent in JUSTICE.

Arbitration Flops

By COLSTON WARNE

The failure of compulsory arbitration and of the incorporation of unions to bring industrial justice or lessen labor unrest is demonstrated by the more than 30 years of experience of such plans in Australia and New Zealand. The idea was appealing and has been given a fair trial. It has failed, however, because of certain inherent weaknesses:

1. The arbitration boards have never been able to command the confidence of both parties to a dispute. When the conservatives are in political power, the arbitration courts tend to accept innovations shortly to lower wage standards. When labor comes to power, the complexion of the arbitration court tends to favor labor. Seldom has a board been able to give a satisfactory decision.

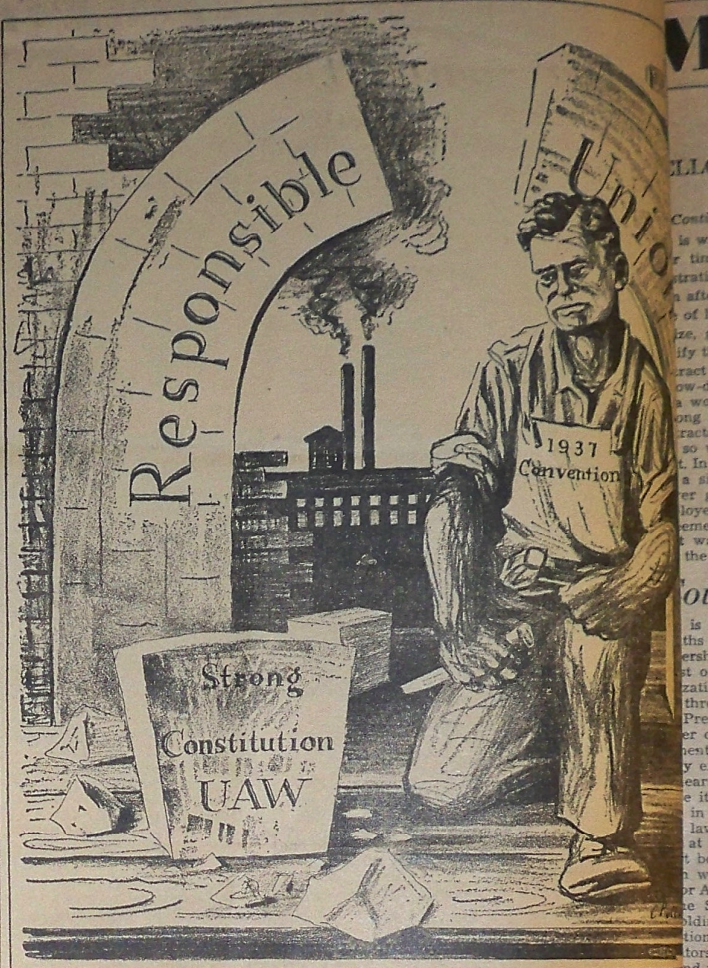
2. The judges have never been able to decide that a fair wage might be. They have experimented for years with the fixing of wages upon the cost of living and with allowances for protectivity, skill, and hazard. Today they are more tangled with the problem than ever before. In some jurisdictions the minimum wage scale is intended to care for the needs of a family of five, in others four, in others three. Sometimes extra allotments are made for additional children, sometimes not. In any event, it is clear that when, at the outset of the depression, the judges lopped wages 39% because of cost of living reductions and an additional 10% to make labor share in the fall in production of the country, the court system became a device for facilitating the lowering of labor standards.

The court system has never

effectively, removed the causes of labor unrest. At the start, strikes were prohibited, but time has shown that the judges have been unable to stop strikes of militant workers who had been done an injustice by a decree. The court tends, nevertheless, to lessen the power of effective union action.

4. The most serious problem encountered by labor under an arbitration system is that union leaders tend to turn into orators whose abilities are employed in gaining petty concessions. They lose their fighting spirit. In a recent Australian arbitration case, the union plea that all the problems of capitalism had been solved, and that, therefore, the court could well afford to re-establish wages on the level of 1905.

The National Labor Relations Board in the United States has done useful work in upholding the right of collective bargaining. It has been under severe handicaps due to the refusal of employers to recognize its decisions. Direct collective bargaining between a union and an employer may not bring exact justice. Still, it has the virtue of preventing state officials from imposing their theory of wages arbitrarily upon the nation.



CAN YOU TAKE IT?

CRITICISM. You can dish it out, but—can you take it?

YOUTH. Our Union is young. Our Union has the virtues of youth—courage, enthusiasm, the idealism of labor unionism, the will to win.

BUT, the kind of labor unionism being built by the CIO, and the UAW as part of the CIO, is industrial unionism.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM demands the virtues of youth plus the virtues of maturity—trade union experience and wisdom.

LOUD. In great surges forward of mainly uninitiated workers to unionism, characteristic of the birth of our union, there is fertile soil for persons largely distinguished by loud voices and persons interested solely in feathering their own nests, paid jobs. These curses of young unionism, trying to ride the crest of the unionization wave to happy harbors for themselves, must be drowned in a sea of vigilance. The membership and its leaders must torpedo these disease carriers and send them to Davey Jones locker. They will even try to rob that.

LEADERS AND 'HEROES'.

There are some 'heroes' who love to hog the footlights, the spotlights, even the candlelights—they bask most happily in the yellow glare of the employer scandal sheets. In fact, in all new unions, one finds the type who will call in the reporters and with an air of unveiling some deep and profound secret will whisper some tidbit of gossip, untruth or half-truth. There is another type who, because they are on the spot regarding some infraction of the rules of honest unionism, will hasten at the first opportunity to become a "hero" by getting clubbed or beaten by policemen, a group of scabs, or any other agents of the employers who happen to be around. These obnoxious

grandstand players are common to all new organizations, and their contempt for the workers is found in their "hero strategy." "The saps, as long as I get the publicity breaks, I can lead them to Hades and back without them getting wise." And do they howl blue murder when their racket is discovered; how they assume the long, haggard look of the martyr and publicly send fervent prayers to heaven for the workers' welfare.

This "hero strategy" is great stuff, figure the "heroes", because in the future, when disagreements arise, when workers hold their oral reviews of past struggles, the "heroes" can always arise with the final and crushing verdict—"And who got beaten up first and worst? Myself, boys, you're looking directly at the guy in person."

Can you recognize these racketeers when you see or hear them next?

Some of these fellows are really efficient. Suppose reporters aren't so hot about seeing them. What do they do? They hire personal press agents to contact reporters and get their names into all the press. On top of that in some unions they try to issue personal journals boosting their greatness. Another example: Suppose they

are on the picket line, a patrol wagon is jammed with arrested strikers. Down a "hero"? No, sir! The cop, rides on the top of the rear, runs after he is arrested!

Real leaders, however, slugged or arrested by the cops in the line of duty, deliberately provoked by the UAW battles has no tire membership; the strikes!

I'M A TOUGH GUY. The bird who gets up and says, "I never went to mar school, high school, college, I can't talk no words, I'm just a plain worker and I think here wants to hear the let's get down to business out all dem highbrows."

This is the guy that is riding anything but the worker think of the higher level of unionism is the guy that keeps his fellow workers in the dark. He keeps them on the edge of intelligence. He talks like that like Howard Hughes, green and yellow, and articles so as not to let little brain and a fellow's brain as his own.

THE HOT LINE. of the survival there is something it's not the club. It's the guy that starts with "I," starts with "I," sentence with "I," with "I." It goes like this: for fourteen years, national automobile workers... I remember... a worker... trade union movement and years and years.

363.675 G. M. Stockholders

New York, Sept. 9.—The number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders in the third quarter increased to 363,675 from 359,630 in the second period, and compared with 342,632 for the third quarter of 1936, it was reported today.

There were 342,125 holders of common and 20,550 of preferred stock, against 339,130 common and 20,500 preferred in the second quarter.

TAKE IT?

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are on the picket line and the
patrol wagon is jammed full of
arrested strikers. Does that stop
a "hero"? No, sir! He slugs the
cop, rides on the top, hangs on
the rear, runs after it—he must
be arrested!

Real leaders sometimes get
slugged or arrested. But this oc-
curs in the line of duty and is not
deliberately provoked. The hero
of UAW battles has been the en-
tire membership; they win it
strikes!

I'M A TOUGH GUY. There is
the bird who gets up at a meeting
and says, "I never went to gram-
mar school, high school or col-
lege, I can't talk dem two-bit
words, I'm just a plain, ordinary
worker and I tink all de guys
here wants to hear the works and
let's get down to brass tacks with-
out all dem highbrow speeches."

This is the guy that is always
riding anything that will make
the worker think or act on a
higher level of intelligence. This
is the guy that actually despises
his fellow workers—he wants to
keep them on the low level that
the employers like to keep labor
on. He caters to the lowest levels
of intelligence. This is the guy
that likes Hearst headlines, pink
green and yellow papers, tiny
articles so as not to overwork his
little brain and to keep the other
fellow's brain as small and weak
as his own.

THE HOT LINE. This is one
of the surefire indications that
there is something rotten—and
it's not the cheese in Denmark.
It's the guy that starts his speeches
with "I," starts every succeeding
sentence with "I" and winds up
with "I."

It goes like this—"I have worked
for fourteen years in the Locomo-
bile automobile plant . . . I know
. . . I remember . . . I have suf-
fered . . . I have slaved . . . I am
a worker . . . I have been in the
trade union movement for years
and years and years . . . I . . . etc."
etc.*

Martin On Detroit Election

Labor and the Law

YELLOW DOG CONTRACTS, INJUNCTIONS AND A LEGISLATION PROGRAM FOR UNIONS.

(Continued from last week)

It is worth taking a moment of your time to give you a single illustration of how the courts, even after they yield to the pressure of labor, for the right to organize, grasp at every device to nullify that right. The yellow-dog contract is a good example. The yellow-dog contract is a promise by a worker not to join a union so long as he holds his job. Most contracts are made to be enforced. Not so with the yellow dog contract. In its entire history there is not a single instance of an employer going to court to sue an employee for violation of such an agreement. The yellow-dog contract was not even contrived so that the employer could discharge

a worker if he joined a union. The employer did not need a contract for that purpose. Why, then, did employers want their employees to sign yellow-dog contracts? The answer is that the courts eagerly attributed a magic effect to these agreements. With their aid an employer could secure an injunction against any union which sought to organize his employees, on the legal theory that such action induced his employees to break their contracts. To you this may sound like so much word-chopping by lawyers. But in 1921 the Supreme Court of the United States gave its blessing to this legal trickery. In the Hitchman Coal Company case our highest court held that a yellow-dog contract justified an injunction which practically forbade the United Mine Workers to

organize the non-union coal fields of West Virginia.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that one of labor's greatest fights has been to end its subjection through the issuance of injunctions. It has been an epic fight. For the courts not only made laws themselves, but in the name of the Constitution decided what laws the legislators might make to limit the oppression of labor by the courts. Anti-injunction laws were constructed so as to leave untouched the evils they were designed to remove. When laws were passed which defied judicial misinterpretation, they were declared unconstitutional. But labor pressed on, despite the fact that the courts had invested anti-unionism with their own prestige and with the aura of the Constitution.

Courts Bow to Militant Labor

It is no accident that a few months ago when labor under the leadership of the CIO was in the midst of a vast campaign of organization, when organized labor was throwing its full force behind the President's plan to curb the power of the courts, that at that moment the Supreme Court suddenly experienced such a change of heart or legal concepts as to cause it for the first time to uphold in full vigor an anti-injunction law. And it is no accident that at this same fateful term of court both the Washington minimum wage law and the Wagner Labor Act were also sustained.

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the Wisconsin anti-injunction law leaves reluctant legislators no constitutional fig-leaf behind which they can hide their subservience to employers. More than a dozen states have already passed laws similar to the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Act. These statutes limit the powers of the courts to issue injunctions in labor

disputes, declare yellow-dog contracts contrary to public policy and hence unenforceable, and guarantee the right of jury trial to those accused of contempt of a labor injunction. One of your tasks is to see to it that there is not a single state where such laws are not adopted to cage the injunction menace. At its last session, the Michigan legislature, whose laws touch the very heart of your organization, refused to pass such a statute. Its enactment at the next session should be one of the imperatives of your program.

When the law first recognized the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively it may have rested upon the simple proposition that this was the only means by which labor could effectively bargain for its daily bread. At that time, labor's right amounted to little more than freedom from criminal prosecution once it had run the gauntlet of hostile statutes and even more hostile in-

junctures. More recently much of this repressive legislation has been repealed; the courts have grudgingly yielded recognition of labor's rights; the wholesale issuance of injunctions has been curbed. These gains have given substance to labor's right to organize and bargain collectively. But until recently there remained an enormous and ever-widening gulf between the social necessity for that right and its legal status.

The development of American industry has made collective bargaining the only means of preserving some semblance of a balance between the mass of the people and the masters of finance and industry. Without that balance wage-earners cannot secure a sufficient share of the wealth they produce to maintain and improve their standard of living. Without that balance the domination of finance and industry over the social, economic and political life of this country would be complete.

Warns of Broader Challenge to Labor

The time has come when the right to organize and bargain collectively is as vital to the welfare of the nation as the right to political franchise and democratic representation. Without the one right there can be no assurance that the other will endure.

Despite these dynamic social implications of the right to organize and bargain collectively the law remained static. Labor's right was neither enforceable by law nor protected by law. Employers could with impunity discharge workers because of union membership or activity. The weapons of economic terror, company spies, blacklists, and the company union were entirely legal. Neither labor nor the public could longer tolerate such a situation. Under the leadership of labor the first great step to end it was taken through the passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act which makes illegal these employer interferences with labor's right. Labor has won a great victory in the enactment of that law but experience has already shown that the victory is not complete. The Wagner Act should be amended to require employers to put agreements with their workers in writing. They do so in the business world. Let them do so in their relations with their employees.

(Mr. Polier then dealt with the necessity of state labor boards to supplement the national labor relations board. He warned however that all labor board bills are not pro-

labor bills", citing the recently defeated Michigan bill as an example. He spoke of the employers' attempts to cripple the Wagner Act and secure trade union incorporation. He hit at the employer created vigilante movement and called upon the labor unions to back its own national and state legislation designed to strengthen labor's power.)

I have had time only to sketch in broadest strokes a program of legislation essential to the social and economic security of the members of your union and for

labor in general. I have been able only briefly to touch upon a program of legislation necessary for the fullest realization of the right. Steadfast courage, wise to organize and bargain collectively. Steadfast courage, wise leadership and true vision will be necessary to translate this program into law. You have demonstrated those qualities in the building of your union. You will need them in even fuller measure to meet the broader challenge that lies ahead. The workers of America expect you to take up that challenge.

Candidates Lash Citizens League

Detroit Citizens League
1022 Dime Bank Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sirs:

The undersigned candidates for Common Council join in this communication to you in response to your questionnaire.

We will be frank with you. We are of the opinion that you are not interested in good government for the City of Detroit. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that your organization is actually the political front for the economic royalists who have been in control of the administration of municipal affairs in this city for many years.

Prefer Disapproval

We do not desire your endorsement. We would regard it as a reflection upon ourselves. We prefer your disapproval, knowing that the people of this city are at last aware of the hypocritical role which you are playing to further the interest of big business. If there are persons who are still

laboring under any misapprehension about your objectives, their misapprehension ought to be dispelled by a perusal of the questions which you ask. To illustrate: you ask for our views regarding "the whole problem of city government in relation to industrial questions, agitation, strikes and threatened disorder". It will be observed that you throw into the same category "agitation, strikes and threatened disorder". It is perfectly obvious that when workers seek to organize into unions for their protection and the advancement of their interests, to you they are guilty of "agitation"; when after years of oppression, low wages and long hours they are compelled to strike, to you they are guilty of "disorder". Certainly no forward-looking, progressive candidate can expect to receive anything but prejudice treatment from an organization which so patently expresses the point of view of the

gigantic corporate interests of the city.

Important Omissions

It might well be added that your questionnaire is also interesting for what it does not ask. Not a word about the vicious spy system and black-list of the Detroit factories. Not a word about the maintenance of freedom of speech, press and assembly for the citizens of Detroit. Not a word about the deplorable housing situation and the proposals for relief for the hundreds of thousands of persons who are obliged to pay exorbitant rentals, or to live in hovels which are a disgrace to every American. Not a word about the distasteful and illegal administration of our police department. You are not interested in these matters, are you? Well, the people of Detroit are!

Due for Surprise

We have been frank with you, haven't we? May we add, again with frankness, that it is our view

that the people of this city are no longer going to be deceived by your organization, and we confidently expect that your "committee", together with the groups whose views you really represent—the Manufacturers' Association, the Employers Association and the Board of Commerce—are due for an abrupt awakening in the coming election. You may surmise that we propose to do our part to ring the alarm.

Patrick H. O'Brien
Tracy Doll
Maurice Sugar
Walter Reuther
Richard T. Frankenstein
R. J. Thomas.

Brothers,
Say It
With Ballots!

To All Locals in Detroit Affiliated with the United Automobile Workers of America Greetings:

This is one of the most important communications you have received from me since the formation of the United Automobile Workers of America.

For the first time in the history of this city the organized workers are taking an energetic part in the municipal election. In so doing we have undertaken a campaign in which we cannot afford to fail.

Many of you heard the radio speech the other night of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in which he sounded the keynote of labor's new drive on the political front. Our city of Detroit is the first battleground in this crucial effort.

The time has arrived when labor must protect its gains in organization by entering actively into politics to insure that the city, state and national governments shall not be controlled by hostile officials who would seek to sabotage progressive laws or cripple labor by repressive laws.

The automobile workers of Detroit were the first to go over the top in the organization of workers on the industrial union basis. Now you must also be the first to advance on the political field. The eyes of the nation are on Detroit's labor ticket.

On the ticket which we have entered—not merely endorsed—are four officers of the UAW—our brothers who have already demonstrated to us their capacity for leadership. The labor candidate for mayor is Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, a fighting progressive.

With Judge O'Brien on the ticket are Richard T. Frankenstein, president of the Dodge Local No. 3, Tracy M. Doll, president of Hudson Local No. 154, Walter Reuther, president of West Side Local No. 174, R. J. Thomas, president of Chrysler Local No. 7 and Maurice Sugar, prominent labor lawyer who is, in every sense of the word, one of us.

Every man on this ticket represents labor and it is of utmost importance that every member of the UAW in Detroit votes for each candidate. You will receive detailed instructions from Alan Strachan, campaign manager whose headquarters are at 203 Hofmann Building. Wholehearted cooperation with that office is essential to a victory at the polls.

Register before September 15 and then in the primary on October 5 and the election on November 2 "vote labor" for a better governed Detroit, a stronger union, and a more progressive nation.

Fraternally and earnestly yours,
Homer Martin,
General President.

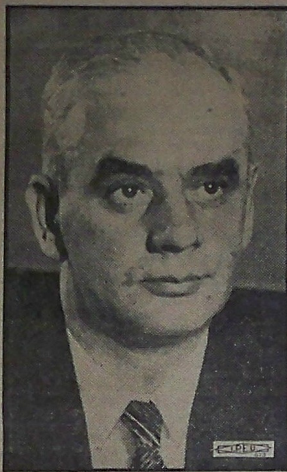
Auto workers, you can win \$50 in prizes for the best campaign song.

For the best song written by any member of the UAW in Detroit the Political Action Committee will pay \$25. Second prize is \$10, third and fourth, \$5, and then there are five \$1 prizes.

Those who enter the contest need to write only the words of a song. For the music, select any popular tune of the past or of today.

Each song submitted should consist of three four-line verses. The theme, of course, is the importance of a labor victory at the polls this Fall in the city election.

Closing date of this contest is Sept. 18. The judges will award prizes promptly after that date. No songs postmarked after midnight Sept. 18 will be eligible for the judging.



PHILIP MURRAY

Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The leader of steel reviews gains made by the CIO. However, since this writing hundreds of thousands of additional workers in oil, agriculture, marine, textiles, lumber, etc., have entered the ranks of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Organization was created of necessity—driven by the very forces of absolute and positive necessity.

For some 15 or 20 years during the period in which transitions were taking place with respect to the production of steel, rubber, automobiles and kindred things, leaders of labor—enlightened leaders of labor—had come to the conclusion that the old method of organizing men in great mass production industries was rather antiquated, had borne little fruit, that no success could attend the efforts of any movement which attempted to organize men in these great basic mass production industries into craft unions.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

Experience had taught that lesson because none of the mass production industries of the United States had ever been organized on any permanent basis. None of the workers in those industries had ever been organized. When certain leaders affiliated with the American Federation of Labor courageously fought upon the floor of the various conventions of the American Federation of Labor for a change of policy, to permit creation of a department of industrial organization, those conventions told the leaders that sponsored such movements that the American Federation of Labor did not propose to change its policy with respect to the organization of the mass production industries. Therefore, the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization felt it incumbent upon themselves to do something about it. They felt that the very life plant of the existing great industrial unions was in constant jeopardy if other mass production industries remained unorganized.

Different plans were offered for the organization of these industries. Eighteen months ago, when the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed, we found that there were approximately 3,500,000 people in the American Federation of Labor, and there were approximately 30,000,000 workers in the country. There were some 4,500,000 organized including those organized and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor leaving some twenty-five and one-half million wage earners in the United States without protection of a bona-fide legitimate labor union. So the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed.

CIO UNIONS EXPAND

You have been reading in newspapers about things that have been transpiring in the various industries in the last few months. Ten months ago, there were 15,000 dues paying members in the auto workers union. Today, due to the Committee for Industrial Organization and the officers of that union, there are about 375,000 dues paying members.

Ten months ago in an industry giving employment to 1,250,000 men and women, the textile industry, they had 5,000 dues paying members. A few months ago the Committee for Industrial Organization organized the Textile

John L. Lewis to the UAW Convention

(Continued From Last Week.)

There is need for organization of workers; there is work to be done. Time is a factor. Labor must become conscious of its strength, and labor must put its own internal house in order and undertake to use its strength and use its energy and use its time and its money not in contentions and cavilings in its own councils, but against the common adversaries of labor, those corporate representatives who deny the right of labor to organize, those representatives of special interest represented by some of our newspapers and public officials who rail against and criticize the efforts of labor to establish organization.

LABOR MUST BECOMES ARTICULATE

You know labor has nothing but its own strength; labor don't own the radio stations throughout America that disseminate propaganda and calumny. Labor does not own these great strings of newspapers and publications throughout this country. Labor has no publications except its own small trade organs; although I might just stop, in passing, long enough to say that when this work of organization gets a little further down the road, then I am going to suggest to the American Labor Movement that we organize and publish here in America a great national newspaper that will tell the truth.

Labor in America is determined to become articulate and labor in America will not have its families and its dependents rely upon newspapers like the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and a great number of others that I could name who continually assail the ears of their readers with a drum fire of distortion and a mis-statement and exaggeration and denunciation of the logical aims of labor. Labor wants nothing that is not virtuous. The ideals of labor are not discreditable motivations that spring from the heart of every man who desires to improve his own condition, to elevate the social status of the men and women of labor and of the country as a whole.

We hold that those ideals are meritorious and we hold that we have the right to demand a proper participation and a proper distribution of the natural and artificial bounties of American industry and American life. We will continue to say that thing, and the thing that is going to make such an achievement possible is the organization in American industry of great unions like your own, capable of standing with their fellows here in our country for the at and the logical ideals of labor.

KEEPS HOUSE IN ORDER

However, there exists, of course, the necessity to be wise in counsel ourselves and to keep our own household in order. I wonder how much each of you under-

Workers Organizing Committee, under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. During the two months period they have brought 100,000 members into the textile workers organization and secured 85 contracts.

Ten months ago there was no organization in the giant lumber industry. True, the Carpenter's union existed, but it confined itself and its activities to the construction end only. In the related industry, the lumber industry, there was no organization. Today, over 90,000 lumber workers in the far Northwest are holding membership in the lumber workers international union.

The steel workers organization has grown from nothing to a membership of approximately 325,000 members during the ten month period. (Figure as of April 30, 1937.)

I am endeavoring here to show what can be accomplished with reference to organizing men and women if you give them the kind of organization they want. We have contended rather consistently, and I believe rightfully so, that there is no place for craft unionism as such in these great mass production industries. Certainly our experience is, that that particular organization had never organized that industry, nor did it ever intend to.

stand of the importance of your position in this great convention today. You are here representing your constituent membership who selected you as a leader to come to this convention and legislate for them, and upon each of you there accrues a great responsibility, because you are not only representing your own constituency but you are standing here in the pitiless limelight of national publicity, where your every official act as a convention will be examined from the standpoint of the many who are eager to find baws in your procedure or a defect in your policy where-with to give them ammunition to assail not only you, but the movement that you typify and represent.

CONVENTION WATCHED

Every newspaper in America is watching this convention. Every magazine writer and publicist in America has his eyes upon this convention. Every politician of any political party in this country is watching this convention. Why? Well, because they are measuring the success and the future of the CIO by what this convention does. This convention represents a great segment of the CIO. The Automobile Workers Union is one of the great units of the CIO. You are on your way to become one of the largest, if not the largest union in America, for when you complete the work of organization in the automobile industry your union will be of comparable size, if not exceeding in numerical strength the United Mine Workers of America, the greatest union in this hemisphere.

MINER AND AUTO WORKER

There is a bond of affinity and understanding between the man in the automobile industry and the man in the mining industry, because here and there throughout your great industry are great numbers of men who were formerly in the mining industry and here within the sound of my voice this morning will be found man after man among your delegates who formerly worked in the mines and who formerly were members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Let me say to you that when you perfect this work of organization in your industry—and it is not perfect yet—when you perfect this work of organization, your union, the United Mine Workers of America, The Ladies' Garment Workers International Union, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The Steel Workers will form a mighty group capable of marching in the vanguard of the CIO and accepting the hazards of any opposition that may come, to carry the banner of labor down the years of the future. The world recognizes that fact.

ENEMIES WILL DISTORT

If you make errors of procedure or judgment in this convention your critics

Martin on G.M.

From the Convention Proceedings

"To those who would shout that the United Automobile Workers, is not responsible, let them contact the innumerable companies with whom we have contractual relations. However, we are not avoiding any responsibility that may be ours in the creation of unauthorized action. In any case, we say this, that such unauthorized action does not contribute to democracy, but in most instances has been a violation of democracy by and through an autocracy of a few, thus violating the rights and the welfare of the great majority of workers affected by their unauthorized action."

President Martin further said, in this connection: "I would like to emphasize at this point that it has been generally understood by a great many, it has been so publicized in the press, that our agreement with General Motors terminated August 11. That is a mistake. The agreement with General Motors did not terminate on August 11. There is no termination date. A provision of the agreement makes it possible to change it upon sixty days' notice. We have petitioned for a change, and negotiations have been going along those lines.

and your adversaries will magnify, distort and exaggerate them and will claim that it is proof sufficient of responsibility to the proper degree, not dwell within the CIO, and that CIO is not the virtuous, retiring, kind little Lord Fauntleroy that the American Federation of Labor is."

So, friends of mine, I want you measure your responsibilities, and you will accept my advice you will operate in making this convention success.

Speaking just as a member of family, I understand that you have not proceeded as far with the work of your convention as you might under another set of circumstances, that is division on the committee reports, division on different matters. Let me urge you not to take too seriously a point of procedure or decision in this convention. Your great responsibility is to get a constitution and do the work of this convention and send your work of organization in the automobile industry, and to lend your strength to the CIO in helping to organize these other industries now less favorably situated.

You know as the years roll by are going to have a lot of success, conventions, and every time you go back to your convention you will consider each paragraph of your constitution and each resolution that is introduced from your membership in this great form of debate you will from time to time adopt such provisions and make such changes as your members may indicate. For that reason do not expect to do a perfect job. It can't be done, no matter what you or how long you stay here. You do not have a perfect constitution when you emerge from this convention, cause you will wish to refine that constitution in the light of your experience as the years go by.

The United Mine Workers of America have been writing a constitution since 1890, yet there is scarcely a convention goes by but what there is some change made in the constitution provisions in the light of additional experiences and in the light of trial test and the passage of the days the years.

ANNUAL CONFABS BURDEN

I have this to say. I think you to follow common sense policies some of these things. My advice, of course, is binding on no delegate. I know, I am sure, that I have no alternative except that of seeing you do by yourselves and by the labor movement. But I understand that there is a division of sentiment to some degree as to whether you should have a convention yearly or every two years. If you had a small organization of the size of the one you had last year would not be any great trouble to have a yearly convention, but since you have grown up into this gigantic industry where you are today, as a practical matter I think that you would not want to have a convention every year, cause these conventions are tremendous affairs, costing tremendous money, taking a great deal of time, the preparation for the convention, the weeks of work on the part of the officers, and the carrying out of mandates of the convention taken up upon the part of your members. I think you will want to give your officers time to execute your mandates and to undertake to have a reasonable period elapse between the sessions of your parliaments.

(Applause.)

I can only say to you that the United Mine Workers of America, who are about the only organization you can be compared with now, find it possible from the standpoint of the conventions yearly, and that it is entirely satisfactory to have conventions every two years. I think that it is entirely satisfactory to have membership and it gives a chance to the officers of the organization to do some real work in the field and not merely attending the board of directors committee meetings and the

(Continued on Page 7)

John L. Lewis Speech

(Continued from page 6)

which would be the case if the conventions were held annually.

Aside from that it is a matter of expense to the membership of the organization, because I don't think the United Automobile Workers of America want to use up all of their money and all of their strength and all of their time merely sitting in conventions of themselves, when the CIO and America's unemployed millions need your help, your organized money to lift them from their present economic misery, to the proud status which you hold today.

(Applause.)

POLITICAL RIVALRY

Another thing—I don't think you delegates should take so seriously the political rivalry in the organization because rivalry in a political sense will always exist, and it is well that it is so. It is a very fine thing to have our young men in the industry strive to be elected officers and representatives of the organization. It would be a very sad thing if that were not true, because upon these young men rests the responsibility of the future of the organization, and we must have time to train them in their duties in an enlargement of their vision, and to give them experience in the field of practical administration.

But I don't think you should permit yourselves to be brought into a position before the public at large of being engaged in political contests or political rivalry to the point where the public may believe that that rivalry may affect the integrity of your union. Of course I know that that is not true, because I know full well that this union is founded on the rock of the appreciation and the loyalty of its hundreds of thousands of members, and that nothing that will happen in this convention or elsewhere will tear asunder the United Automobile Workers or even weaken it before its adversaries.

However, it is necessary to guard against those impressions going forth to the world, because sitting here in front of you and under this platform are scores and scores of representatives of the press of America, and I want you to follow policies here that believing that you are engaged in a dog-will prevent the world at large from seeing the struggle for political supremacy in the United Automobile Workers of America.

VICTORIES QUELCH CRITICS

With all the sentiment in the hearts of the members of the automobile workers—and no one has to tell me, because I have been out and seen it in your great struggle, it is just about the same as status in some of our other industries. A group of which I want to read to you a telegram that has just been handed me from President Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers in Akron. You know the other day they had an election in the Goodyear plant, and now they have had the election in the Goodrich Rubber plant. President Dalrymple says, "Goodrich workers voted 8,212 for the union and 834 against."

There is the answer to our critics as to what is in the heart of our people, when they have a chance, free from coercion, intimidation and oppression to express what is in their hearts. That is what the CIO stands for in this country, the right to express what is in our hearts, and the workers of this country are doing it.

PRETTY GOOD OFFICERS

Again, as far as your officers are concerned, I know all of your officers personally. They all look like pretty good fellows to me. You know, I have sat in conference with all of them, I have sat in wage negotiations with all of them. I have stood on public platforms with all of them. Do you know what they have done? Why, a few months ago you had 25,000 members or 30,000, and those officers went out and they brought the membership up to 400,000. What do you want out of officers? What does anybody want an officer to do except to administer the affairs of the union honestly, and go out and increase the strength of the union? They have done that thing once, twice, thrice, and more. I think they are deserving of commendation. As a matter of fact, I think the formation of this great union of ours, the fabrication of the

automobile industry in this year's time has been one of the most outstanding accomplishments that labor anywhere in the world has ever done before. That is what I think about it. And, I think that the officers of this organization who led you through that enterprise and to that objective of success are deserving of your commendation.

LEFT AND RIGHT

You know there used to be a great tight-rope walker years ago before the time we were born whose name was Blondin, and he carried a man on his back on a steel cable across Niagara Falls—a remarkable feat. Well, suppose I had been that man on Blondin's back, and after Blondin had carried me across while I held my breath and shut my eyes and held on to him for dear life, suppose I had said to Blondin by the time he had carried me over to the tied with you; I am dissatisfied with you, Canadian side, "Blondin, I am dissatisfied with you, because back there 150 yards when you were right over the center of the Horseshoe Falls, you leaned too far to the left," or, "Blondin, you leaned too far to the right."

CROWNED WITH GLORY

As a far as I am concerned, I am for the officers of the United Automobile Workers because I think that they have crowned themselves and your union with glory in the degree of their achievement. I simply say this in passing as an honest tribute, where a tribute and commendation is due, and not with any desire to affect your own individual judgment. I mention these things, however, because they run to the question of the administration of this union. They run to the question of the orderly legislation to be carried on by this parliament, they run to the question of regaining the confidence of your own constituencies and your own members; and back behind that the confidence of the members of the associated organizations in our great movement, and back behind that the confidence of the American people in the ability of organized labor to wisely conduct its own affairs.

FORDISM DOOMED

Now, my friends, the hour grows unseemly. I am going to close very shortly. You have work to do in this convention. I am satisfied that you will do that work and close up your convention as you all hope to do, because this is your first convention, and you have work to do in the field. Among the things you have to do is bringing the right of self-organization into the hands of the many thousands of workers employed in the plants of Mr. Henry Ford. It does not make any difference how long it takes to organize the Ford plants, the United Automobile Workers and its members are going to accomplish that task. Henry Ford may believe that he is the biggest industrialist in America, he may believe that his will is superior to the will of his employees, he may believe that he is bigger than the United Automobile Workers, he may believe that he is bigger than the Congress of the United States when he refuses to abide by the Wagner Act enacted by the Congress, he may believe all of those things, but if he continues to believe those things he is going to be a tired old man pretty soon. And some of these days he is going to get very, very tired and some of these days Henry Ford will stop flying in the fact of the inevitable, and he will be willing to accord to his employees the rights that are theirs, and when he does, you won't have to organize the Ford employees, they will flock into your union, they will demand the right of entrance.

CIO NEEDS UAW AID

That is just one of the tasks ahead of your organization. There are a great many other tasks ahead of your organization and ahead of the associated organization in the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Committee for Industrial Organization wants the help, aid and support of the Automobile Workers to organize those workers who are unfortunately situated. Let the workers help the weak. Give of your strength to someone who has not that strength. That is the watch-word of the labor movement, that is the shibboleth of the times in the economic affairs of this country.

There is work to do here in America,



1918
BROCK
PRISON

DIRECT ALL FUNDS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee

P. O. BOX 1475
SAN FRANCISCO
PHONE UNDERHILL 3307
FORMED BY MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS UNION NO. 14
TOM MOONEY—DIRECTOR

August 21, 1937

Mr. Homer Martin, President
United Automobile Workers of America,
601 Hoffman Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear President Martin:

I was overwhelmed when news came to me of the glorious action taken by your Convention on the Mooney-Billings case. It gladdens my heart to know that the United Automobile Workers of America have shown by their action that they are 100% behind this fight and that they will see us through to the end.

At the present time we are making efforts to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court in Washington, and of course we need every last bit of support we can muster. I have written to your Assistant, Brother Benson, asking that an official copy of the Resolution be sent to me care of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1475, San Francisco, Calif.

I also make the request that the donation be forwarded to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, which is the official Committee carrying on the fight and of which Committee I am the director, and so I hope that you will see that the funds are properly directed to this Committee and that any communications to me are addressed in care of the Committee, P.O. Box 1475, San Francisco.

Your Convention marks a great forward step in the march of Organized Labor in the United States, and makes more sufferable the many years that Billings and I have spent in prison for the cause of the workers and the right of working men to band together in unions for their own self-protection and to get a small measure of the things due them in this life.

I am slowly returning to health and I am more determined than ever to carry on this fight for freedom and vindication, and I hope that before many more days have passed we will be freed and that we will be able to greet you outside of prison and join once again in the fight of the working class.

With my profound, heartfelt and grateful thanks for the generous action of your Convention and your own part in obtaining it, I send you my warmest personal regards and the very best of good wishes.

Tom Mooney
1921

THIS COMMITTEE IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE OF TOM MOONEY

Resolution on Tom Mooney

Passed by the Second Annual Convention International Union

United Automobile Workers, August 25, 1937.

WHEREAS: Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have been confined to California's penitentiaries for twenty-one years, the victims of a vicious anti-union frame-up conceived and effected by unprincipled special interests; and

WHEREAS: The innocence of Mooney and Billings has been affirmatively established beyond any possible doubt, the perjured witnesses against them having been long since discredited and exposed; and

WHEREAS: The twenty-year fight for freedom has recently culminated in Tom Mooney's obtaining a hearing on habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of California; and

WHEREAS: In the event this court refuses to grant Mooney's freedom, the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court; and

WHEREAS: There is a better likelihood than there has ever been that Tom Mooney will be freed by the Supreme Court of the United States when his case is heard before that Court; and

WHEREAS: The generous, wholehearted and complete support of organized labor is absolutely necessary, in order to insure this victory which is expected; now therefore be it hereby

RESOLVED: BY THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA in convention assembled that we throw our full strength behind the fight to free Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, and we hereby reaffirm and declare our belief in the absolute innocence of these brothers; and be it further

RESOLVED: That we petition the Governor of California, Frank F. Merriam, to grant Tom Mooney a full, complete and immediate pardon; and be it further

RESOLVED: That we donate the sum of \$10,000 to the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee, to carry on the fight for Tom Mooney's freedom; and be it further

RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Frank F. Merriam of California, to Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and to the press.

there is work to do to make America free, to make American workmen free from the great corporations, and give them the right to belong to their unions so they can stand in their own community, and in their own plants, and in their own neighborhood, four-square and erect and vote the dictates of their own conscience when it comes time for them to express their convictions.

I bring to the United Automobile Workers greetings from millions of the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, millions of Americans who have lent you their strength and who have prayed for your prayers. I bring you their greetings. They join with you in striving for the things that are in your hearts, and I only ask in return that they can look at the hundreds or thousands of members of the United Automobile Workers of America as being some hundreds of thousands of Americans who will ever remain true and loyal to their unions, and join with the rest of them in fighting for what every man and woman that works for a living have here in their hearts in our own country. I thank you.

Vote Labor!

To the Editor: Just as the Detroit automobile workers took the lead in organizing powerful industrial unions, so we must now take the lead in organization on the political field.

The political action committee of the District Council, with the sanction of the International office, has picked five men to run for members of the Common Council of Detroit, and Patrick H. O'Brien as candidate for mayor.

In order to go on with our program to raise the standard of living of the workers, we must use our power at the polls.

We need a labor administration to stop the police from beating union men and women on the picket line.

Bring this question up in your local union, register now, vote in the October primary and November election. See that your wife votes, urge your grandmother to get out and Vote Labor.

John Panzer

Resolutions Passed . .

AT THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

WHEREAS: The Development of modern industrial society has long reached the point where neither private nor public charity can at all cope with the problems of mass destitution, as a result of unemployment, sickness, old age, etc.; and

WHEREAS: The United States has hitherto been among the most backward of modern nations in the matter of social legislation; and

WHEREAS: The Federal Social Security Act, adopted last year, constitutes a tremendous step forward in this respect, despite all of its shortcomings and deficiencies, because it represents the first great effort at establishing a federal system of social legislation; and

WHEREAS: From the point of view of the workers there are the following grave deficiencies in the present Federal Social Security Act:

1. In the section dealing with aid to the aged.

a. Instead of establishing a uniform federal system for the assistance of the aged, the Act operates through encouraging State old-age assistance laws by federal grants, thereby resulting in great confusion and wide diversity of standards.

b. There is no requirement as to any definite standard of assistance on the part of the states, so that in some cases these benefits are as low as \$15 a month.

c. There is no requirement as to equal treatment in the distribution of assistance, so that in many cases Negroes and other underprivileged groups suffer discrimination.

d. The system of old-age pensions is financed partly by a direct tax on wages and partly by a payroll tax paid by the employers, but ultimately largely passed on to the consumers.

e. Seven categories of employed persons (agricultural labor, domestic labor, casual labor, labor in non-profit making institutions, etc.) embracing nearly 13 million workers, are altogether excluded from its benefits.

2. In the section dealing with unemployment insurance:

a. Reliance on state laws is even more marked here, with even greater confusion and diversity of standards.

b. Millions of workers, of nearly the same categories as above, are excluded from its benefits.

c. Almost everywhere, a previous period of employment is required before payment of benefits can begin, so that those now unemployed are excluded from the provisions of the Act.

d. The benefits are pitifully small, usually below even relief standards, and they extend only for a brief period in the year (from 10 to 20 weeks).

e. In most cases, workers are penalized through loss of benefits for being out of work as a result of strikes or lockouts.

3. In the entire Act, there is no provision for sickness or accident insurance, of vital importance in any complete system of social legislation.

4. There is no provision for the participation of organized labor in the administration of the Act, under the circumstances where certain features of it (registration, etc.) may come to constitute a grave menace if misused; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That this Convention of the UAWA goes on record endorsing the Federal Social Security Act as the first big step towards a complete and adequate system of federal social legislation; and further be it

RESOLVED: That this Convention goes on record in favor of the following improvements and amendments in order to overcome the major deficiencies of the present Social Security Act and to render it more effective:

1. The Act should be extended so as to cover all workers with insurance against old age, disability due to sickness or accident and unemployment.

2. The system of social insurance under the Act should be entirely federal in character so that it may be uniform in standards and application throughout the country.

3. The whole system should be financed by special taxes on incomes, inheritances and profits, but under no circumstances by taxes on wages, directly or indirectly.

4. Benefits should be measurably increased both in old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, at least to the generally recognized minimum standard of health and decency, with proper consideration given to dependents. The age level for old-age pensions should be reduced to 60 years.

All provisions or administrative regulations that may interfere with the full freedom of union organization or the right to strike should be eliminated.

6. Labor should be granted representation in the administration of the Social Security laws.

RESOLUTION ON WORKERS' EDUCATION

The Committee of Education has considered Resolutions Nos. 29, 68, 70, 72, 74, 89, 115, 220, 229, relative to workers' education, and in lieu of these resolutions has composed the following resolutions and wishes to submit the same for your approval.

WHEREAS: In the past year our International has made a good beginning in the establishment of educational work in the union; and

WHEREAS: With the rapid growth of our union and the recruiting of hundreds of thousands of new members into our ranks, the educational work in the locals and in the International becomes of prime importance; and

WHEREAS: If the IUAWA is to continue to grow and develop into a stabilized, militant, and effective instrument for the winning of better and fuller life for the workers in the automobile industry; and

WHEREAS: This can only be achieved by a well-planned and enlarged workers' education program, which requires the services of additional personnel; and

WHEREAS: The education of our members in the history and principles of organized labor is necessary to preserve and maintain the solidarity of our union; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the education of our membership shall be given as much consideration as any other activity within our organization.

RESOLUTION ON TWO WEEKS' VACATION

The committee recommends the following substitute for Resolution No. 92:

WHEREAS: On numerous occasions some of the larger industries have granted its employees vacation with pay; and

WHEREAS: At various times most of the locals have endeavored to obtain such concessions for their members, and in most instances they have been met with refusals; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That every effort, through collective bargaining be used to bring about in the automobile industry a two (2) weeks' paid vacation to all employees.

RESOLUTION ON ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE WORKERS

The overwhelming majority of typists, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, and general office workers are making lower salaries than the minimums paid to factory workers in the automobile industry. Their hours are unlimited and seniority is unheard of for office workers.

On the other hand, great interest in organization has been expressed by office workers and in many instances they have shown a desire to become part of the organized labor movement.

In view of the needs and desires of office workers in the automobile industry for organization, in view of the necessity for the improvement of their working conditions and gaining for office employees as well as factory workers some semblance of job security, and, in view of the fact that the U. A. W. A. is an industrial union and it would be beneficial to all the workers in the automobile industry to be in one and the same union, we therefore propose that:

1. The U. A. W. A. at this convention go on record for the formation of an Office Workers' Division of the International Union.

2. That steps be taken immediately following the convention to set up adequate apparatus for the organization of office workers in the automobile industry.

3. That all locals of the International Union make all efforts to aid in every way in the organization of and support of the office workers of the automobile industry.

RESOLUTION ON SIT DOWN STRIKES

Your Committee on Resolutions presents the following substitute resolution in lieu of Resolution No. 203 and Resolution No. 238.

WHEREAS: The opposition by the employers to the sit-down strike was not in reality based on the fact that the workers occupied their plants, but they were unable to operate their plants; that the strikes were so effective and that the plants could not be operated with strike-breakers; and

WHEREAS: It is our opinion that it was not so much consideration for the life and well being of their employees which prevented the employers from breaking into the plants and forcing the workers out but rather it was fear of the destruction of their property by their own thugs which deterred them; and

WHEREAS: All of the sit-down strikes were characterized by extreme care of the property of the employers by the striking workers; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Second Annual Convention of the UAWA assembled in Milwaukee reaffirms the policy on the sit-down strike as a weapon in labor struggle.

C.I.O. Absorbs West Virginia State A.F. of L.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The West Virginia State Federation of Labor today affiliated itself with the Committee for Industrial Organization, thereby completely severing relations with the American Federation of Labor.

In acknowledged retaliation against orders of the AFL Executive Council punishing local labor units joining the CIO, the CIO issued a charter to the West Virginia organization today. It will be known as the West Virginia Industrial Union Council. The state body claims to represent 170,000 workers.

RESOLUTION ON RESEARCH

Submitted by Thurman Cole of Resolutions Committee.

WHEREAS: The organizers of certain types of industry have been handicapped in the matter of gathering and necessary data and information on wage scales, living conditions, and peculiar to these types of industries; and

WHEREAS: The Research Department has shown in its report that it rendered invaluable aid in the organization and the negotiation of contracts in the past; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this convention go on record to further the good work of this department; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Research Department be immediately placed on a budgetary plan to enable it to function in an efficient manner; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Convention instruct the Research Department to take immediate steps for practical realization of the planned publication of a monthly research bulletin containing a report of a cross section of conditions within the industry, as well as general economic conditions to be applied to each local union and to each organizer.

Your committee unanimously recommends concurrence.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

La Follette Flays Ford

Excerpts from the address delivered to the Second Annual Convention of the UAW.

Leadership, whether that be expressed in terms of individualities, or terms of organizations, is important only in terms of what it expresses some urgent, some present need. An individual or an organization has last significance only as it symbolizes some momentous trend of the times and you and I, it seems to me, must first and foremost realize the trend of the times in which we live. This represents the end of one period and the beginning of another. This change in our political and social and economic structures is not a product of propaganda or agitation. It is a product of basic physical changes in which we live today is different from the world of fifty or seventy-five years ago. In a period of adjustment, change there are people who live physically in this world, but whose thinking is 75 years behind the times. There are people whom I can classify only as reactionaries, whose feet are in 1937, and whose heads are 1837.

When an employer like Mr. Ford and I am not here today to criticize Henry Ford; he may be a very nice person—a lot of these gentlemen are nice, they are good to their families, they are good neighbors, but the trouble with them is they do not see what is happening in the world about them. When a great employer of a plant, like the Ford plant talks about bargaining individually with his employees, you don't have to question his motives, you can question his thinking. Just take a pencil and a piece of paper, and Mr. Ford or any other head of a great industry were to set out to bargain individually with the employees of a plant and he spent nine hours a day seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, he would scarcely have time to shake hands with the individuals in his employ, let alone to say, "How do you do?"

Collective bargaining and the ability for labor organization in the capable of selecting representatives of their own choosing for collective bargaining, is not the product of agitation. It is the product of the physical evolution of the economy in which we live, and anyone who resists it is attempting to resist the inevitable consequence of our economic development.

Lead Poisoning Afflicts Thousands In Auto Industry

The Medical Research Institute is the UAW's scientific instrument for determining the causes of industrial diseases and their prevalence in the automobile industry. Its research into silicosis and lead poisoning in the industry will enable our union to take adequate measures, through specific provisions in agreements and legislation, to end forever these plagues afflicting the automobile worker. It is hoped that this and succeeding articles will arouse even greater interest amongst our membership in the work of their Institute, and will develop a greater cooperation between them.

We freely make the assertion that in the state of Michigan it is much easier to get information about the kinds and prevalence of diseases that afflict pigs than it is to get adequate and accurate information about the kinds of industrial hazards and their prevalence afflicting human beings.

It is also a curious fact to unthinking people that the great state of Michigan has a Department of Labor and Industry that neither knows nothing of industrial diseases or has willfully buried the facts out of public reach.

Unthinking people would naturally conclude that Michigan's citizens are more calloused as regards human suffering; thinking people conclude with greater conviction that the almighty power of the auto moguls' treasury and political power has either rendered impotent Michigan's labor department or turned it into a graveyard of the truth.

Thousands Poisoned

Once in a blue moon there is a slight leakage and the world gets a glimpse of the great secret. Recently there was presented to the 66th Convention of the American Public Health Association the findings of a committee headed by Dr. Carey McCord, of the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories of Cincinnati, gathered in its investigation during the 1934-35 automobile production season. The findings, based upon research while they were engaged by the automobile companies in Detroit, estimated that about 4,000 workmen have been injured by lead poisoning during the 1934-35 production season.

Causes of Poisoning

McCord's Committee in its report explained the causes of the great increase in lead poisoning as follows:

"The automobile production season of 1934-35 marks the outstanding epidemic of lead poisoning in this country for at least the past decade.

"Recent trends in body design have led to one-piece all-metal with non-air-resisting contours. The manufacturing processes call for the filling in of all welding depressions and other indentations with a lead-tin alloy. This leads to the use of molten lead pots and torch work, which in turn are followed by various processes for the smoothing down of the leaded surfaces, including power grinding, hand filing, sanding, etc. As a result, the atmosphere of these workrooms is polluted by harmful quantities of lead-dust and lead-fumes. Occasionally as much as 1,100 milligrams of lead dust have been encountered in 10 cubic meters of air, which is an amount of air approximately equal to the quantity of air breathed by the average workman during the usual work day."

We exhibit no bias when we say that Dr. McCord's report (also published in the American Journal of Public Health, October, 1935) estimating only 4,000 workmen afflicted with lead poisoning during the year 1934-35 is a deliberate underestimate. McCord's committee were in the employ of at least one automobile company when they investigated. Their estimate therefore is based far more on the consideration of the automobile companies than on anything else. The employment magazine, "Safety Engineering," in commenting on the report was inspired by the discovery that during the past 10 years there have been many affirmations that industrial lead poisoning is a waning disease. While in

some measure this has been true up until 1934, the outstanding fact is that it is the severity of the affection that is waning, rather than the frequency."

Both these statements uttered to whitewash employer responsibility in this matter are open to serious doubt.

On what basis of fact do employers dare to utter such brazen lies? Has any impartial scientific body ever investigated the industry year after year? Has the State Department of Labor and Industry done an adequate and honest job on this matter?

About a year ago the Briggs Body Corporation started investigations into lead poisoning; recently information indicated that almost 13,000 blood tests taken among the employees of the plant revealed considerable amounts of lead absorption by these workers.

Apparently the employers and their stooges consider that only workers on the verge of death are truly poisoned; those not yet ready for their deathbed cannot be considered poisoned.

Labor Board Gives Orders

Oakland, Calif.—The cease and desist order issued to National Motor Bearing by Clifford O'Brien, trial examiner for the NLRB, binds the company to:

1. Refrain from interfering, restraining or coercing its employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization.
2. Cease refusing to bargain collectively with UAW Local 76 as the exclusive representative of its members.
3. Stop discouraging membership in or affiliation with the UAW.
4. Immediate reinstatement of 55 employees to the jobs held by them at the plant on Feb. 26, 1937, without prejudice to any rights and privileges previously enjoyed.
5. Payment of back wages to the entire employee list, less the amounts earned by each since Feb. 27.
6. Post notices in conspicuous places in each department of the plant at Oakland stating that respondent will cease and desist and will not take adjournment steps; and leave such notices posted for a period of 30 days from the period of first posting.

General Motors and Ford plants here are temporarily shut down for a change of models.

The Labor Day parade was a 100 per cent success for the CIO.

Asks UAW Aid for Gas Men

Cooperation with their CIO cousins, the United Mine Workers, in organizing the Detroit City Gas company was asked of all UAW members in a letter sent out by Vice-president R. J. Thomas to all locals in the area this week.

Gas workers in the great metropolitan areas from St. Louis to Boston have been successfully organized, the letter said, and continued with a request for cooperation of all locals "to the end that the gas workers in the city of Detroit take their place as members of the organized labor movement within the United Mine Workers."



Here's What Labor Solidarity Can Do

Mr. William Munger, Managing Editor, United Automobile Worker, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your article about the Boca Dam situation in the August 7th issue of the United Automobile Worker has been one of the greatest contributing factors for organization in this district.

There were a number of jobs in this locality which were not organized, mainly because of the fear of losing a job for joining a Union. Since our victory here at Boca, and the resultant good publicity, such as yours, the men have been signing up in droves. One line of advance, was to show the men a copy of the Automobile Worker and explain to them that if we got support from such a distance, they could imagine what the Western Locals would do, as well as the whole CIO. You can be sure the reticent ones were won over by such a show of solidarity. The CIO is comparatively new to this district, but it is on every tongue, everywhere one goes.

Fraternally yours,

Edward J. Cherry, Chairman
Publicity Committee
BOCA TUNNEL WORKERS UNION.
Boca, Calif.

An Appeal

By JOHN W. JIBSON,
Local 83 UAW

We wish to thank the United Automobile Workers for the time on radio they have consented to give us in presenting our side of the Wilson strike.

As the strike now existing between the United Dairy Workers and the Ira Wilson Dairy company is going into its fifth week, I feel that some explanation is due to the general public especially to the members of the UAW and other Labor Unions in Detroit. I will give you a brief sketch of the anti-union policies of the Ira Wilson & Sons Dairy company, which has the blackest labor record of any company in the industry. It was the first to have its Blue Eagle revoked during the NRA for firing Union men. This company continued its anti-union policies by discharging a number of employees for Union affiliations last March.

When the company feared a strike would be called, it immediately hired a large force of strike breakers from a well-known Detroit detective agency to intimidate the employees and our Union membership. These men were kept on the pay-roll at a large salary. They were later used to ride on the trucks with clubs in their hands to keep Union men from approaching the employees on the subject of joining the Union. We have been told by the employees of the Wilson Dairy that the company is paying the strike breakers an enormous salary to work during the strike.

The Wilson Dairy Company can spend thousands of dollars to break a strike, but it stubbornly refuses to do what 80% of the dairy interests in Detroit have done, namely, come to a satisfactory understanding with the union.

The Wilson Dairy Company, represents a very small volume of the milk business in the City of Detroit. All larger milk companies in Detroit, in other words about 80%, have bargained collectively with the United Dairy Workers and we have signed closed shop agreements with them. Ira Wilson alone, remains as a citadel of the un-American open-shop policy in Detroit. The Wilson Company has refused to deal with the Union and has used the customary anti-union strike-breaking tactics to keep Union men away from his employees. The head of the company is reliably reported to have openly declared that he has thirteen million dollars which he will use if necessary to break the CIO.

We call upon you automobile workers to lend us your support in winning this most crucial strike against the Girdler of the Dairy industry in Detroit.

All's Fair in War on CIO, Weir Policy

Firing of some 300 employees by the Weir Steel Company in Weir, West Virginia in its fight against the formation of a CIO union is being brought to light in the National Labor Relations Board hearing in New Cumberland, West Virginia.

Workmen took the stand to testify of their being fired because they refused to join the company union, the Weir Steel Employees Security League. They were told, "Join the League or get out of the mill."

Joseph A. Kelley, who started at Weir Steel in 1921, was active in organizing a unit of the SWOC in the mill. When he saw a copy of the petition to form the Security League he decided that since it was an allegiance to Tom Millson and the rest, he wouldn't sign.

Later, Dick Moore, a foreman, told Kelley: "Either you sign or get the hell out of the mill."

Kelley said, "I signed. I have a family."

Other employees testified that they were approached with the proposition of joining the "hatchet gang," an organization "to keep the union organizers out of town." Two members of the "hatchet gang" testified that they were paid as high as \$10 a day besides their regular pay to beat up union organizers and union men. Jack Larkin and Claude Conway, former West Virginia policemen, the two heads of the "hatchet gang" and the Security League, were shown to have given orders to "beat up" union workmen.

Paul Rusen, sub-regional director for SWOC was a victim of the "gang."

"I was hit over the head, and knocked out of the car and kicked and tramped," he said on the stand.

He managed to drag himself under the car and thus save his life. Rusen also said that three or four attempts were made to wreck his automobile.

The testimony of Kenneth Koch, SWOC organizer, that T. E. Millson, president of the steel company, was present at the meeting when the Security League was formed showed that the company is sponsoring the League.

The schools, the police force, lighting system, and other public services receive contributions from the Weir Steel Company. Testimony of Walter Bambrick, former postmaster and brother of the former Democratic prosecuting attorney of Hancock County, gave facts to prove that the company controls the local government as well as the employees' organizations. He stated that the two local banks were established by officers of the steel firm.

The case is being heard in the courthouse in New Cumberland, West Virginia. The school board refused to allow the National Labor Relations Board hold the hearings in the school house in Weir.

★ CIO ACROSS AMERICA ★

CIO Press Box

Timely Editorial Comments

CIO PRESS COMMENTS

A Lively Ghost

Well boys and girls, the United Rubber Workers has laid away another bogey in its grave.

This one was that the CIO is on the way out.

Remember? The papers and the radio and certain alleged labor leaders have been telling us that for a couple of months now.

So the other day the Goodyear and Goodrich workers went to the Labor Board polls and voted in the CIO United Rubber Workers as their exclusive collective bargaining agency by overwhelming majorities.

Like the death notices of Mark Twain, the reports of the CIO's demise have been highly exaggerated.

If you ask us, the CIO is a pretty lively ghost!

—United Rubber Worker

LABOR DAY—1917

What unionism really can do is beginning to be appreciated by workmen in the steel industry. Its true understanding can come only through time.

A year ago on Labor Day, unionism in the steel industry was simply a dream in the minds of some and a determination in the minds of others. Labor Day of 1936 in the steel industry was the same as Labor Day in 1935 and 1934 and 1929 and so on back for nearly 60 years.

A year ago on Labor Day—to look at the practical side of the problem—laborers were being paid about 42 cents an hour; the average for the industry was around 68 cents. The 48-hour week was in effect; there was little or no protection for the workman no matter what his length of service; holidays were rare, and then were granted only by the whim of the management. As a matter of fact on Labor Day of 1936, there was a determined and planned effort to keep as many men in the mills as possible. Organizers were abroad in the land, and it was best if workmen did not hear about higher wages, seniority and economic liberty.

This Labor Day we find the common laborer in steel making a minimum of \$5 a day, with the 40-hour week prevailing schedule. Seniority and protection are guaranteed; grievance machinery has been set up. The answer is simple: Unionism.

Today four-fifths of the steel industry is unionized. Under contract are close to 400 manufacturing, processing and fabricating firms, employing upwards of 500,000 workers. These are no idle figures thrown into this comment. Turn to page seven of this issue of "Steel Labor" and check the names of each and every company. There you will find the facts.

But there are other equally important factors in true unionism. For the first time in the history of steel, workmen are free to exercise their inherent rights as free men. No longer do they have to take dictation on election day; no longer do they have to put up with a bad-tempered boss. In the steel mills under contract a workman's life is his own. His sole duty to his employer is to do an honest day's work and to do it conscientiously.

In many sections of the steel nation on Labor Day there were celebrations. Steel men took part in those celebrations and gave thanks for their union. They pledged themselves to carry on until their union is what it can be made—the most powerful union in the world.

Incidentally, written into the union contract is the fact that Labor Day of 1937 is an established holiday in the steel industry.

—Steel Labor.

First State CIO Convention In The United States To Convene In Milwaukee Sept. 30

The first state convention of CIO unions to be held anywhere in the United States will convene in Milwaukee Sept. 30 and continue through Oct. 3.

The CIO sessions are expected to take on a strong political flavor. The unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization have made no secret of their intentions to play an important role in Wisconsin politics.

Recently, the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation invited CIO union members to join the federation. It is considered doubtful that the CIO forces will be satisfied with this arrangement. There is strong sentiment among the CIO groups for participation in a third party movement as groups rather than by individual memberships.

Philip Murray, dynamic national chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee whose membership totals nearly 500,000 workers will head the convention's speaking program. Murray is also vice president of the great United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the western hemisphere.

Other speakers on the four-day program include Charles P. Howard, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization and president of the International Typographical union; Francis J. Gorman, international president

of the United Textile Workers of America; Van A. Bittner, mid-western director of the Steel Workers Organizing committee.

About 176 local unions affiliated with 18 national and international CIO unions are expected to attend the convention. There will be between 400 and 500 delegates from all sections of Wisconsin, including Racine, Kenosha, Le-Crosse, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Beloit, Madison, Eau Claire, Portage, Ripon, Lake Mills, Superior, Wausau, Fort Atkinson.

Among the international affiliates that will be present at the convention are the United Electrical and Radio Workers, the United Mine Workers, the Steel

Workers, the United Automobile Workers, the American Newspaper Guild, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the United Shoe Workers unions.

A state CIO convention, probably the first in the United States, will be adopted by the delegates. It is expected to serve as a model for CIO central bodies in other states.

The officers of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union council under whose auspices the convention will be held are: Costello, Harold Christoffel, secretary, and Gunnar Mickelsen, state director.

Costello is also president of the AFL federal local at the Simmons furniture factory in Kenosha. Christoffel is president of the Allis-Chalmers Auto Workers union, the largest union in Wisconsin. Mickelsen is an international vice president of the American Newspaper Guild.

Members of the state CIO executive committee are, Carl Keller, Hosiery Workers, who is chairman of the convention committee; Leo McStroul, Municipal Employees; Louis Schultz, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; John Milken and Paul Russo, Auto Workers; Giles M. Hanson, Frank Miller and Gilbert Baumann, Steel Workers; James White, Electrical and Radio Workers; Max Kagan, Oil Workers; Silas Morin, Auto Workers; and Ben Dolnick, International Ladies Garment Workers.

CIO Council

Indianapolis.—The CIO Industrial Union council began work in this city with 65 Marion county local unions affiliated. Among them are auto workers, rubber workers, hosiery workers, ladies garment workers, men's clothing workers, steel workers, electrical and radio workers, and state county and municipal workers.

Organizer J. D. Persily declared, "We have no fight with the members of the AFL. The main business of the CIO has been, and is will continue to be the organization of the unorganized workers of the United States."

Negro Workers Eager to Organize

By GEORGE STREATOR, ACWA and EDWARD WITT, TWOC

Editor's Note: George Streater, ace organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is a native of Tennessee. Streater is one of America's ablest Negro journalists. He achieved national prominence as editor of "Crisis". Edward Witt, an organizer for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, is a native of North Carolina. Both are experts on trade union and racial problems.

Colored workers in Baltimore are eager to organize, and if given half a chance by white workers will set an example for courage and devotion to whatever union they go into. It is time that some attention was devoted to the much-talked-of "Negro Problem" in organization.

There is too much written on the "Negro Problem," and not enough action. Fundamentally, it is not a "Negro" problem. It is a human problem deep-rooted in the conceits and hatreds of all races. It is not only a matter of fighting race hatred among the bosses, it is a matter of dealing with race prejudice among the workers, and occasionally, among the organizers.

In Baltimore we have an international grouping of workers, Jewish workers, Polish workers, American whites (Catholic and Protestant), Irish workers, Latin-Americans, Orientals, American and foreign-born colored people, and many others out of the thousand different classifications of humanity. To go into a lengthy discussion of the rivalries and hatreds among European nations—all white—would take too much space. To carry on endless feuding instead of pushing the organization of Baltimore workers on an economic basis is a terrible waste of time.

First of all, the Negro workers

are eager to organize and better their living conditions. There are several live-wire groups among the colored workers engaged in the manufacture of cotton garments. Shops under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers report that the majority of colored workers have signed up.

Red Caps Organize

A new labor union has been born. The International Brotherhood of Red Caps. They have invited President Homer Martin to be a member of their National Advisory Council. This new international, though as yet unaffiliated to the CIO, is thoroughly CIO in its conceptions of labor unionism.

Regional directors are: Eugene Frazier, Eastern; John Yancey, Jr., Southern & Western; Michael Harvey, Central, and Otto Robinson, Northern.

The first issue of the Brotherhood's journal, "Bags & Baggage," is a bright and informative issue. The journal is edited by Willard Saxby Townsend, secretary, and Ernest Calloway, managing editor. Says "Bags & Baggage" editorially:

"The economic problem of the present and the immediate future is that of removing occupational poverty. Standing out preeminently in this respect are the Red Caps, who are impoverished because the great carriers of the nation refuse to consider them as employees, yet they are subjected to the same scheduled program as all other members of the railroad fraternity."

That's why they organized. And organized, they look to the CIO for sound and modern labor unionism.

The Cleaners and Dyers are pushing ahead with active, courageous colored workers joining up with white workers in an attempt to clean up the filthy working conditions and low wages in that industry.

The Rag Graders, now affiliated with the TWOC, recently elected as President, Brother Steve Washington, a Negro worker. There are many white workers among the rag graders. But they forgot the matter of race, and put hours and wages ahead as the primary issue.

The bosses are up to the usual filth of encouraging race hatred. In the rag picking industry they called in the white workers, trying to plant race superiority notions in the heads of white workers, giving them flattery, but no improved working conditions. But among the organized rag pickers, white and Negro, there is a determination to win better wages and hours.

Among the workers in cotton garments, the same stunts are being pulled. White workers are being called in to convince them that they should join "white" company unions. The colored workers are being told that the "out." How are the organizers going to face these problems in Baltimore?

If they do not tackle them directly by talking against these tricks, there will never be much success in building strong unions in these industries employing a large number of Negroes. It is amazing how many white workers are able to grasp quickly the tricks that are being played. They see them more quickly than many "intellectuals" who think they have emancipated themselves.

We hope for the day when all organizers will rid themselves of the many so-called race and religious problems. If they can "save" themselves they can save everybody else. It takes courage, not sentimentality, to solve the Southern problems. And it can be done!

—Labor Herald

Labor March

United Electrical & Radio Convention

Philadelphia — Grown a year and a half since it was launched to an organization of about 125,000 members, the United Electrical and Radio Workers held its convention here to plan progress.

The name of the organization was altered to United Electrical and Machine Workers cover workers in tool and stamping and light metal making, many of whom have enrolled recently.

A broad national organizing campaign was planned to pick up recent advances. Work was grouped under four divisions: utilities, radio, motors, General Electric Westinghouse.

Sixty locals were reported at the final session of the second annual convention. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America endorsed the program. A proposal to contribute \$6500 a month to the support of the Committee for Industrial Organization was passed, 237-1. Each of the members was assessed 5 cents a month to meet the payments.

Utilities, a field virtually untapped until recently but now being vigorously organized, were the first closed shop agreement with a utility—located in the model contract.

Agreements with General Electric are in force in Ft. Wayne, Schenectady, Bridgeport and New Kensington, and a G. E. conference committee is negotiating for a national agreement. The U. E. & R. W. is certified by the labor board as Westinghouse's huge East Pittsburgh plant and has set up a national committee to press for collective bargaining. An industrial drive is under way in the Motors.

Powerful old local, Philco, Lynn General Electric Springfield (Mass.) Westinghouse were represented in force. Delegations from new local unions total has grown from 26 to 18 months—where there was first time. At the first convention little west of Ft. Wayne, Ind. represented. This year the coast-to-coast convention, Canada represented too.

James B. Carey, 26-year-old president, was unanimously elected, as was Julius Rosenberg, secretary-treasurer. The constitution was amended in accordance with the needs of a growing organization, and the union was restricted. Per capita was raised to 30c per month to support organization and to permit capita in turn to the CIO.

Twelve vice-presidents provided for, representing different divisions and areas, were chosen as follows (from left): J. K. Kirkendall, Dayton, O.; William S. Dayton, O.; Robert E. Shipley, Louisville; A. J. San Francisco; J. C. Huntington, Pittsburgh; J. C. Wayne, Ind.; Larry D. Chicago; C. S. Jackson, Canada. All are active in the struggle.

Lewis Warns Politicians, Corporations

Attacks Independent Steel for Murdering Workers; Urges Close Cooperation With Working Farmers in Coast-to-Coast Broadcast

WASHINGTON (UNS)—John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in a nation-wide broadcast September 3, hailed the growth of the CIO to a membership of almost four million and warned that the corporations responsible for the killing of 18 steel strikers, together with their political henchmen, would be held responsible by the people of America for the use of cold-blooded and wanton murder as a desperate means of keeping trade union organization out of their plants.

CENSORED

The reference to Governor Davey, of Ohio, as "the infamous Governor Davey" was censored in the prepared radio address of John L. Lewis delivered on Sept. 3 over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

This sentence was also deleted: "Girdler, of Republic Steel, in the quiet of his bed chamber doubtless shrills his psychopathic cackles as he files notches on his corporate gun and views in retrospect the ruthless work of his mercenary killers."

Pointing out that the steel industry generally has accepted collective bargaining and negotiated wage agreements with the CIO, Lewis cited the record of contracts covering 510,000 workers and signed by 399 firms. These firms, he stated, represented 85 per cent of the steel industry.

Only five corporations "elected to resist collective bargaining and undertook to destroy the steel workers' union," he said. These companies filled their plants with industrial spies, assembled depots of guns and gas bombs, established barricades, controlled their communities with armed thugs, leased the police power of cities and mobilized the military power of a state to guard them against the intrusion of collective bargaining within their plants.

HATS STEEL

WORKERS MURDERED

Lewis further accused both state and federal administrations of indifference, if not actual encouragement of the murder of American workers, pointing out that: "The murder of these unarmed men has never been publicly rebuked by any authoritative officer of the state or Federal Government. Some of them, in extenuation, plead lack of jurisdiction, but murder as a crime against the moral code can always be rebuked without regard to the niceties of legal jurisdiction by those who profess to be the keepers of the public conscience."

An awakening political consciousness among the union workers of the nation was indicated by Lewis in a sharp warning to political officers who have sold out their mandate to labor-hating corporations.

"Labor next year" Lewis stated, "cannot avoid the necessity of a showdown of the work and the political beneficiaries. It must be the arena of politics as elsewhere. It feels that its cause is just and that its friends should not view it with neutral detachment or with constant criticism."

Those who chant their praises of democracy but who lose no chance to drive their knives into the defenseless back must feel the weight of labor's vote even as the weight of labor's power."

ENROLLMENT

Calling his listeners' attention to the growth of the CIO, in a statement that Lewis gave the enrollment of the organization at a national conference of 3,718,000, enlisted in 32 national and international

unions and 507 local units not yet attached to any of the national bodies.

This phenomenal growth, the CIO leader pointed out, is due to the fact that "the purposes and objectives of the CIO find economic, social, political and moral justification in the hearts of the millions who are its members and the millions more who support it."

The CIO is "a new labor movement, conceived within the principles of the national bill of rights and committed to the proposition that the workers are free to assemble in their own forums, voice their own grievances, declare their own hopes and contract on even terms with modern industry for the sale of their only material possession—their labor," he said.

Lewis further charged that those organizations that foster vigilante, strike-breaking groups to fight labor organization are "rendering a disservice to the American people in their attempts to frustrate the organization of labor and in their refusal to accept collective bargaining as one of our economic institutions."

REAL BREEDERS OF DISCONTENT

"Fascist organizations have been launched and financed under the shabby pretext that the CIO movement is Communist," he declared. "The real breeders of discontent and alien doctrines of government and philosophies subversive of good citizenship are such as these who take the law into their own hands."

"No tin hat brigade of goose-stepping vigilantes or bible-babbling mob of blackguarding and corporation-paid scoundrels will prevent the onward march of labor, or divert its purpose to play its natural and rational part in the development of the economic, political and social life of our nation."

A portion of the address was devoted to the community of interest between the working farmer and the laboring men and women of the towns and cities. Pointing out that both have suffered from the same unjust distribution of the national income, Lewis dwelt on the fact that farm prosperity and city prosperity are interdependent.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEMS

"It is when the payroll goes



Students at the UAW summer school play ball.

BULLETIN

A round table discussion over WJBK, Detroit, this Sunday morning at 9:30-10:00 will feature "Recreation Program for the United Automobile Workers of America," a topic of great interest to all our members. The round table speakers in the discussion are: Melvin West, recreational director UAW, Roland Phillips, recreational department, Robert Verible, Local 7 and Fred Holbrook, Local 174.

Sees Recreation Program Expanded

In an interview with Melvin West, recreational director of the UAW, we were informed that all indications point to a great expansion of recreational activities on a well-planned and financed basis. Brother West was confident that the new executive board of the union realizes the necessity of such an extensive program as an additional method of building and consolidating the union. On the basis of this understanding, added Brother West, the board will undoubtedly lend great impetus to the organizing and financing of the newly proposed program.

YOUTH MUST BE SERVED . . .
It is smart, said West, for a union to promote "gaiety and sociability" as a part of its "struggle to maintain the rights of those who labor."

"After all," he exclaimed with great earnestness, "the bringing together of our union members in recreational activities cements bonds of friendship between them, and between them and the organization."

"Youth, the youth of our union, should be given those recreational activities under union leadership and direction that have hitherto been solely extended to them by

enemy organizations."

"Young people naturally demand more out of life than the older unionists. They will be deeply grateful to our Union for any aid the Union gives them in satisfying their recreational desires."

FOR LABOR SPORTS

It is the aim of the recreational program now being proposed, concluded the UAW's recreational director, to furnish each union member the opportunity of engaging in his favorite sport or recreation under helpful and friendly guidance. Everything, is going labor—why not recreation!

UAW'S NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD

The first official meeting of the Executive Board since the Convention will be held next week beginning Monday. Important matters pertaining to the growth of the union will be brought before the board for its consideration, and recommendation.

The following are the names of the board members:

F. J. MICHEL
Racine, Wisconsin
ELLSWORTH KRAMER
Toledo, Ohio
R. E. REISINGER
Cleveland, Ohio
PAUL E. MILEY
Cleveland, Ohio
C. H. MILLARD
Oshawa, Canada
FRED PIEPER
Atlanta, Georgia
RUSSELL B. MERRILL
South Bend, Indiana
DELMONT GARST
St. Louis, Missouri
FRANK TUCCI
Tarrytown, New York
IRWIN CAREY
Los Angeles, California
WALTER REUTHER
Detroit, Michigan
MORRIS FIELD
Detroit, Michigan
LOREN HAUSER
Detroit, Michigan
LEO LAMOTTE
Detroit, Michigan
TRACY DOLL
Detroit, Michigan
LESTER WASHBURN
Lansing, Michigan
CHARLES E. MADDEN
Pontiac, Michigan

Detroit Labor Slate

(Continued from Page 3)

port from the joint slate it endorsed Ewald for reelection, and the AFL has since endorsed him also.

Interestingly enough, it was Ewald who defeated Sugar in 1935 race. Detroit municipal elections are nonpartisan with the highest nine candidates for the Common Council being elected. Ewald was ninth two years ago with 69,000 votes, and Sugar was tenth with 55,000. As attorney for the United Automobile Workers and many other labor groups, Sugar has figured prominently in labor struggles in Detroit and won the support of large groups of workers. It is significant that Sugar was opposed by all three Detroit dailies, while Ewald had the support of them all. Only 167,000 of the halfmillion registered voters of the city voted in 1935, which shows what the auto worker's union could accomplish politically if it could get its 200,000 Detroit members to go to the polls.

The automobile workers have had an interesting experience with political action. Last year they supported the effort to form a farmer-labor party in both the city and the state. The district council and many of the locals of the UAWA were affiliated with the Farmer-Labor Party, as were a number of the craft locals of the AFL. The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, however, remained aloof. The support of the auto union was not then nearly as important as it is today, for the great growth in membership has occurred in the meantime. The 1936 convention of the UAWA, it is interesting to note, instructed the national office and the local unions to give the strongest possible support to the formation of national, state, and local farmer-labor parties.

Most of the thousands of automobile unionists who are providing the mass basis of this interesting political effort had never been in any labor organization until a few months ago. It was they who helped to shatter the General Motors anti-union stronghold. Many of them followed the Coughlin banners but a short time ago. Raw and untrained, they may be marshaled into a genuine workers' political movement or swept off their feet by some silver-tongued fascist demagogue. That is what gives labor's new-born political venture in Detroit its real significance, and that is why this fall's municipal campaign in the capital of the auto empire will command attention.

KENTUCKY MINERS DEFENSE

New York.—Delegates to the United Automobile Workers of America convention in Milwaukee pledged full support to the nation-wide campaign to free the four Harlan-county union miners serving life-terms in Kentucky in the Evansville cases, and recommended that the general executive board give "adequate financial assistance" to the Kentucky Miners Defense, which is leading that fight.

Contributions should be sent to Herbert Mahler, Kentucky Miners Defense, Room 4, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Auto Worker on the Air

Station WJBK—1500 Kilocycles—200.0 Meters

7:00 to 7:15 every evening—9:30 to 10 a. m. Sunday

WED. Review of convention activities by Francis A. Henson, administrative assistant of President Homer Martin.
THURS. Celebrities night.
FRI. Final Installment of "Castaways of Plenty", a satire on our present economic set-up.
SAT. Further adventures of "The Auto Kids of the Air" serial.
SUN. Education department program.
MON. Program of labor music.
TUES. Authentic interview with Ford worker exposing Fordian layoff tactics.